

## TRIED TO BE EXPLICIT, WILSON INFORMS STONE

"Hopes Note Will Be Taken as Intended and Meaning Not Mistaken"

Washington, Jan. 22.—Two comments were made by President Wilson to-day on his address. In a discussion with a Senator just after he finished it, he said: "I have said what everybody has been longing for, but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be possible."

Senator Stone went to President Wilson and said: "That was a great state paper, Mr. President." "I hope it will be taken as intended and its meaning will not be mistaken," replied the President. "I tried to be entirely explicit."

## WILSON HOPES FOR ANSWER

Thinks Both Sides Will State Views—Speech Sent Week Ago

(By The Associated Press)

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Wilson's address was sent to American diplomats in the belligerent countries last Monday, two days before the United States received the note from Minister Balfour, of the British Foreign Office, supplementing the Entente reply to the President's peace note, and on the same day the German Foreign Minister Zimmermann declared it was impossible for the Central powers openly to lay down their terms.

The President's address was intended as an open message to the world of the conditions under which he would urge the United States to enter a world federation to guarantee future peace. Not until word had been received from the diplomats abroad that the copy had been received did President Wilson arrange to make the address to the Senate.

Response Is Expected

There is nothing in the address or in the instructions accompanying its presentation that will of itself demand an answer, according to the Administration view, but some response, nevertheless, is expected from both groups of belligerents.

Confidential information that the Entente reply to President Wilson had convinced Germany that another step by her would be unwise, convinced American officials that unless the United States gave a further opening the whole peace movement would come to an end. The address to the Senate was taken as a possible means of avoiding that result.

Both French and British Ambassadors denied any knowledge of its existence even after it had been delivered. Naturally, they refused in any way to discuss it.

While Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declined to-night to comment for publication upon the address, the German view generally was that the address will strike a responsive chord among the people of Germany.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing anticipate indignation in the foreign press, much as was the case with the President's original note of December 18. They feel that in a statement of position as full as the President's both sides may feel that they have been unjustly attacked, and as a result they look for a bitter outburst in the more violent press. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that statements that may be interpreted as critical or unfriendly may come from both sides.

Relies on Peace Desire

The greatest confidence is felt here that the belligerent peoples want peace, and that the chief obstacle to an early peace is the uncertainty as to whether peace will be permanent. It is believed that as soon as people abroad see in the American position a possible means of making that peace permanent, any first reaction to the address will disappear, and as serious and as friendly discussion of it will follow as followed the original peace note.

Officials also expect antagonism in this country to any abandonment of the traditional policy of American isolation. It has been felt in the highest quarters for some time that no such fundamental change in American foreign policy could be taken without a decided change in the basic attitude of public opinion, and that a wide campaign must be undertaken by the President if his programme is to be carried through.

Prepares for Struggle

The strength of this internal American position is said not to be underestimated by the President, as it has already been foreshadowed in the recent opposition by Senators Lodge,

## ENGLAND CALLS BOYS FOR HOME DEFENCE

London, Jan. 22.—The War Office announces that all youths of age up have been called for home defence until they reach the age of nineteen years. Hitherto youths have not been called until they reached the age of eighteen years and seven months.

## DON'T LET YOUR STOMACH BOSS YOU.

Drink Dr. Bruin's Kumage—Adv't.

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